

L 27967-66

ACC NR: AP6017683

The accelerating voltage is produced on the dees by a generator that feeds energy to a quarter-wave spiral line made of copper pipe wound on a glass cylinder. Up to 20 kv are used on the dees for acceleration.

In addition to the structural design features (split magnet, disassemblable vacuum chamber, spiral quarter-wave line), the cyclotron is equipped for external ion injection, which promises new ways of using polarized particle sources as well as other complex sources. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 13 / SUBM DATE: 09Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 3/3 CC

L 27962-66 EWT(m) IIP(c)  
ACC NR: AE6017684

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/005/0443/0443

AUTHOR: Gladyshev, V. A.; Katsurov, L. N.; Kuznetsov, A. N.; Moroz, Ye. M.;  
Nechayeva, L. P.

54  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Magnetic field of a 300 kev sector cyclotron with external injection (entire article)

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 443

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron, cyclotron magnet, deuteron, galvanometer, betatron, nuclear resonance, magnetic field, motion equation, computer calculation

ABSTRACT: This paper presents data on the magnetic field of a sector cyclotron with a split magnet designed to accelerate deuterons to 300 kev. The sectors of the cyclotron are displaced radially from the center of the magnet, and the cylindrical core is mounted in the center. The required field is obtained by empirical selection of magnet parameters.

Field measurements were made with the aid of a winding which is connected to a ballistic galvanometer and can be shifted step-wise. The winding, passing through the control points in the sectors, was shifted by 2 deg in azimuth and 1 cm radially. The field was measured in the control points by the nuclear resonance method.

The field focussing properties of an isochronic cyclotron depends on the depth of azimuthal variation and is determined by the betatron oscillation

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UDC: 621.384.611

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ACC NR: AP6017684

frequencies. The depth of the azimuthal variation is characterized by "flutter", which is defined as  $F = \langle B^2 \rangle - \langle B \rangle^2 / \langle v \rangle^2$ .

When the radius in the given cyclotron is increased from 10 to 30 cm, flutter increases smoothly from 0.2 to 0.45. The amplitudes of the first and second harmonics of the field, characterizing the asymmetry of the magnetic field, are approximately one order smaller than the amplitudes that cause radial instability.

The equations of motion were integrated on a computer, with the measured field of the cyclotron given in the form of tables. This provided complete data on the behavior of particles and orbital parameters in a real field.

During the work, equilibrium orbits were constructed for various energies, and the mean magnetic field along the equilibrium orbits was calculated. There is an insignificant difference between the field obtained and an isochronic field, and the phase shift during acceleration from 40 to 300 kev is 6 deg as the energy increases by 10 kev per revolution. The orbital properties are especially evident on the so-called phase ellipses, which close after N revolutions; N is related to the betatron frequencies  $Q_x$  and  $Q_z$  by the relations

$$N_r = (Q_r - 1)^{-1} \text{ and } N_z = (Q_z - 1)^{-1}$$

By constructing ellipses for various energies and for different betatron amplitudes it was possible to establish that the maximum permissible amplitude of radial oscillations, which is 3 cm for 50 kev, increases with increasing energy to 5-6 cm for energies above 100 kev. The betatron

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ACC NR: AP6017684

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frequencies calculated on the computer from the phase ellipses indicate that focussing is adequate over the entire range of energies. Machine computed betatron frequencies were compared with frequencies calculated for assumed circular orbits. This comparison revealed that frequencies calculated by "smooth approximation" formulas, by formulas using harmonic field analysis, and formulas derived for an assumed stepwise field, differ from the computer results by 5 to 7%.

Analysis of the magnetic field indicates that the cyclotron design with split magnets easily produces an isochronic field with very deep azimuthal variation, providing good focussing for all orbits.

Orig. art. has: 1 formula. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 29May65

Card 3/3 C U

J 10.72-67 ENT(1) IOT(c) AT  
ACC NR: AP7003086

SOURCE CODE: UR/6057/66/036/009/1601/0607

AUTHOR: Noroz, Ye. M.; Solov'yev, N. S.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy Institut  
AN SSSR)

TITLE: Method of calculating a beam of interacting particles

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnikeskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 9, 1966, 1601-1607

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, function

ABSTRACT: A quadratic function approximating a universal curve for beams of a circular transverse cross section with a uniform cross-sectional distribution of particles is introduced. The basic relations characterizing the conditions for the optimal focusing of the beam and the conditions for conducting optimal current across the radii are determined in analytic form. Formulas for determining the dimension and angular divergence of the beam at points inaccessible to direct measurement are derived; these formulas are based on the results of the measurement of the radii of beam cross section at two points. Thus, for an electron beam with the kinetic energy  $eU = 800$  kev sufficiently accurate calculations can be assured at distances of  $2y$ , 8 m for current values of up to 0.7 a and for current densities of up to  $1.5 \text{ a/cm}^2$ . Orig. art. has: 6 figures, and 23 formulas. [PRAS: 39,040]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 16Apr65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

ACC NR: APG033422

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/01C/1860/1863

AUTHOR: Moroz,Ye.M.; Pisarev,V.Ye.; Solov'yev,N.S.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P.N.Lebedev,ANSSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: On the distribution of current in the cross section of an electron beam

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 10, 1966, 1860-1863

TOPIC TAGS: electron accelerator, synchroton, electron beam, current density,  
electron distribution, particle injection

ABSTRACT: The authors have employed the crossed slit technique to measure the current distribution in the cross section of the 0.8 MeV injector beam of the 680 MeV electron synchrotron of the Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Measurements were made at several points along the beam. The distributions were well represented by two-segment distribution curves (triangular distribution). The maximum current density in the beam was found to increase with increasing beam current, even though the width of the beam also increased with increasing total current. Formulas based on the measured distributions are given, with which one can rapidly calculate the maximum current density in the beam and the extent of the beam in two mutually perpendicular transverse directions from the ratio to the total beam current of the current through a single slit or through a single square or round aperture.

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ACC NR: AP6033422

The possibility of rapidly evaluating the characteristics of the beam should be useful in practical work with the accelerator. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 05Nov65 ORIG.REF: 004 OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

MOROZ, YE. S.

Moroz, Ye. S. "Experimental-ecological research on the quiescent state of woody plants," Trudy Botan. in-ta im. Komarova, Eksperim. botanika, Issue 6, 1948, p. 295-331 - Bibliog: 51 items

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

MOROZ, Ye.Ya., kand. med. nauk

Fluorescent analysis in mycology; a review of literature.  
Vest. derm. i ven. no.3:41-46 '65. (MIRA 18 1.)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy klinichno-venerologicheskiy institut (direktor - kand. med. nauk A.V. Bakt'reva).

MOROZ, Ye.Yu.; BARYSHNIKOVA, I.V.; PESTREV, F.N.; PROKHOR, E.M.

Trichophytosis caused by zoophilic fungi in Sverdlovsk Province.  
Vest. derm. i ven. no.2:85-89 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Mikologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - Ye.Ya.Moroz) Sverdlovskogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta  
(direktor A.V.Bakhireva).

BAKHIREVA, A.V., kand.med.nauk; MOROZ, Ye.Ya.

"Candidiasis" by P.N. Kashkin. Reviewed by A.V. Bakhireva, E.Ia.  
Moroz. Sov.med. 24 no.1:152-153 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(MONILIASIS)

NIKITIN, V.N.; SILIN, O.P.; MOROZ, Yu.A.

Sulfur-containing amino acids in liver and muscle proteins of  
white rats of various age. Uzh. zap KGU 108:49-51 '60.

(AMINO ACID METABOLISM) (AGE) (SULFUR IN THE BODY)  
(MIRA 14:3)

NIKITIN, V.N.; ZHUKOVA, S.V.; MOROZ, Yu.A.

Effect of thyroidin on the phosphorus fractions of tissues and the composition of "structural" proteins of the liver and brain at various age. Uch. zap KMGU 108:227-242 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(THYROIDIN) (NUCLEOPROTEINS) (AGE)

NIKITIN, V.N.; MOROZ, Yu.A.; GALAVINA, O.I.

Age characteristics in the effect of cortisone on liver proteins.  
Biokhimia 27 no.4:675-678 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chair of Human and Animal Physiology, State University, Kharkov.  
(CORTISONE) (LIVER) (PROTEINS)

MOROZ, Yu.M., ekonomist

Work on electrification by the council of Borispol' District  
collective farms. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 11 no.1:24-25 Ja '60.  
(MIRA 13:4)  
(Borispol' District--Rural electrification)

DWORAK, Andrzej, mgr inz., WDK, Zielonka, inz., ZIMPLIKIWI,  
Ryszard, mgr inz.

The FYA-31<sup>a</sup> milling machine with continuous numerical  
control device. Serial lotn 19 . . . 7114-11. M1 104.

a. Institute of Electrical Engineering, Warsaw.

8/058/63/000/003/007/104  
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Moroz, Zbigniew

TITLE: A fast neutron flight-time spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 43, abstract 3A344  
("Rept. Inst. badań Jądrow. PAN", no. 324/A-I, 1962, 14 pp.,  
illust., English; summaries in Polish and Russian)

TEXT: A description is given of an equipment for measuring the short times of a nanosecond range, and which is designed for the spectrometry of fast neutrons in the interval of 0.5 - 14 Mev by the flight time. The neutrons were obtained from the T+D reaction. To develop a pulse beam of 210 kev, the deuterons were deflected by rectangular pulses having a voltage of 8 - 10 kv and a frequency of 4 Mc. RCA 6810A and Φ9Y -33 (FEU-33)-type photomultipliers with plastic scintillators were used for recording the neutrons. The time-amplitude conversion was carried out with the help of a GEN6 lamp. The resulting pulses were analyzed with a 100-channel analyzer after passing through the gating circuit. The equipment was capable of working, whereby it used α-particles as

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A fast neutron flight-time spectrometer

S/058/63/000/003/007/104

A160/A101

start pulses, accompanying the T+D reaction. To check the operation of the equipment, measurings were carried out of the curve of the coincidences in Co<sup>60</sup> and of the delayed coincidences during the disintegration of the 133-kev Hg<sup>197m</sup> level and of the 80-kev Eu<sup>166</sup> level. In the case of Co<sup>60</sup>, the half-width of the curve proved to equal 2.3 nsec, for Hg<sup>197m</sup>  $T_{1/2} = 7$  nsec, and for Eu<sup>166</sup>  $T_{1/2} = 1.8$  nsec. The neutron spectra were measured and are presented. The factors determining the time resolution of the system are discussed.

G. Petrov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MOROZ, Z. I.

Injuries incurred on railways, from data of the surgical division of  
the Kovrov Hospital. Ortop. travm. protez., Moskva 19 no. 6:62-63 N-D '58.  
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti nach. -  
Z. I. Moroz) Uzlovoy bol'nitsy (nach. - M. A. Bryntseva) st. Kovrov Gor'  
kovskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

(ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL, statist.  
in railway workers (Rus))

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, statist.  
same)

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin  
Medicine - Otorhinolaryngology Nov/Dec 1947

"Experiments in the Treatment of Some Otolaryngological Diseases with Penicillin," Lecturer Z. M. Krasz,  
52 pp

"Vest Oto-ling-lar" № 6  
PA 34746

Through experiments it was determined that penicillin is an effective medicine for the treatment of severe strepto-staphylococcus infections in the otolarynginal regions, as well as sepsis of otorhinal character. In surgical treatments, penicillin is effective after the removal of primary suppurative sources. Large doses of penicillin were found to be most effective.

10

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin (Contd) Nov/Dec 1947  
34746

alive if applied soon after the operation or during the first few days of infection. Submitted at the OR Clinic (Laryngo-oto-rhino) (Director: Prof B. A. Shvarts) of the Khabarovsk Medical Institute and the 201st Oeruzg Military Hospital.

LC  
34746

MORZ, Z. N.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210013-4

RAJES, C. A.

1960, 4. "Amster Ice-Age  
and the Great Flood", *Geological Society of America Special Paper*, 1960, No. 30, 100 pp.

See also: *Ice Age and the Great Flood*, by C. A. Rajes, 1960, 100 pp.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210013-4"

MOROZ, Z.N., kand.med.nauk (Khabarovsk)

Osteomas of the accessory nasal sinuses. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.6:122  
K-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)  
(NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF--TUMORS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 12/11 O. R. L. Nov 59

2006. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN SURGICAL TREATMENT OF  
CHRONIC TONSILLITIS (Russian text) - Moroz Z N and Gnujenko  
A. A. Khabarovsk - VESTN. OTO-RHINO-LARING. 1959. 21/2 (53-57)  
Graphs 4

The authors performed studies on 84 patients with chronic tonsillitis. In 63 patients ECG changes were noted: disturbance of the sinus rhythm, deceleration of the auricular and ventricular conductivity, changes of the P and T waves and the ST interval, voltage decrease of the ECG. In 10-12 days after tonsillectomy 55 patients were subjected to ECG investigation: 42 of the latter had changes on the ECG before the operation. Improvement was observed in 24 patients, no changes occurred in 17, and deterioration in one.

L 14058-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK  
ACC NR: AP6003601 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/010/0065/0070

AUTHOR: Volgin, Yu. B.; Moroz, Z. Ya.; Vasil'yeva, I. V.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR im. Gamalei (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Electrophoretic and immunoelectrophoretic studies on the antigen composition of crude and purified tetanus toxoid

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: electrophoresis, immunology, toxicology, antigen, microbiology

ABSTRACT: Crude tetanus toxoid prepared from a casein-vegetable medium separated into two main protein fractions in electrophoresis in agar gel. The purified toxoid also separated into two protein fractions but unlike those from the crude toxoid, these fractions (especially the more rapid one) were less distinct. Each of the fractions consisted of several antigens that formed definite precipitation arcs with antitoxic antitetanus serum. The crude toxoid formed 8-10 precipitation bands with the antiserum; these corresponded to the individual protein antigen components. None

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UDC: 615.372 : 676.851.551]-07

L 14058-66  
ACC NR: AP6003601

of the latter was a component of the original nutrient medium. The purified toxin formed 4-5 precipitation bands. The protein antigen components of the slow fraction of the toxoid possessed much stronger immunogenic properties and had a higher antitoxin-binding capacity than did the components of the rapid fraction. The results suggest that although the authors' method of purifying tetanus toxoid removes some of the protein antigens, it still preserves the antigen components responsible for the potent immunogenic properties of the purified toxoid. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 BK

MOROZ-JANCZEWSKA, Szezesa

On the problem of thyrotropic exophthalmos with signs of increased intraocular pressure. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.39:1499-1501  
25 S '61.

l. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu A.M. w Gdansku; kierownik: prlf. dr nauk med. Ignacy Abramowicz.

(INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE) (EXOPHTHALMOS compl)

KORZEKOWSKA, E.; CIA, C.

"The lithologic development of the Upper Jurassic Limestones and dolomites in the Gory Swietokrzyskie." p. 315

Polskie Towarzystwo Paleontologiczne, Warszawa, 1966, Vol. 1, No. 1, 21 pp.

Monthly List of Particulars of Accessions (U.S. LC, Vol. 1, No. 1, etc.)  
Encl.

MOROZAN, T.  
SURNAME (in caps); Given Name

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicările Academiei Republicii Populare Române,  
Vol XI, No 9, 1961, pp 1011-1016.

Data: "On the Asymptotic Stability on a Large Scale of Some Systems  
of Differential Equations."

MOROZENKO, M. A.

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases, Influenza,

Mar 53

"Etiology and Laboratory Diagnosis of Influenza," A. A. Smoredintsev, N. S. Klyachko, T. Ya. Lusyanina, M. A. Morozenko, Ye. S. Shikina, I. A. Yuras, V. P. Korotkova, Div of Virology, Inst of Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR; Inst of Epidemiol imeni Pasteur

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 3, pp 69-78

At present, the subtype A<sub>1</sub> predominates in the USSR. The antigenic structure of A<sub>1</sub> isolated during the past few years is polymorphic: it is necessary to supplement cross-neutralization by cross-adsorption of antibodies according to a new method developed by the authors. Smoredintsev's rapid method of diagnosing influenza by the reaction of complement fixation is effective in 50% of the cases on sputum examined during the first week after infection; it is less effective on serum. The reaction of hemag-glutination is effective in 40% of the cases when carried out under proper conditions with the use of human erythrocytes of the O group. It is necessary to produce and supply diagnostic preparations [literally "diagnostica"] equally suitable for hemo-agglutination and complement fixation (dry A, A<sub>1</sub>, and B diagnostica from eluates or infected chicken embryos); to provide dry purified anti-influenza horse sera suitable for both hemagglutination and complement fixation; to supply from a central point through donor stations, human O-erythrocytes.

PA 244T44

Attachment A, and Z, below, is:

"Report of the Serials Committee of the FBI Laboratory,  
Gainesville, Va., Dr. Paul E. Karpis, Chairman, dated  
May 19, 1937, re: Serials."

During the period of time indicated above, the following-type virus was found in the  
skin of a patient at the University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and is  
described as follows: It is a small, thin, irregular, granular, yellowish, translucent  
body approximately 10 microns in diameter. The body is composed of a central core of  
proteinaceous material surrounded by a thin, delicate, membrane.

MOROZENKO, M.A.

Serological properties of influenza in infancy. Trudy AMN SSSR  
23:164-172 '53.  
(MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Otdela virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN  
SSSR.

(INFLUENZA, in infant and child,  
immunol.)

MOROZENKO, M.A.

Mechanism of formation of passive immunity against influenza.  
Trudy AMN SSSR 28:209-216 '53. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Otdela virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny  
AMN SSSR.

(INFLUENZA, immunology,  
passive immun., form. in animals)

MOROZENKO, M.A.

Biological properties of influenza virus, type C. Vop.virus  
2 no.6:362-367 N-D '57. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny  
AMN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(INFLUENZA)

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Influenza Virus.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 81233

Author : Morozenko, M. A.

Inst : Not given *Sectin Virology* Inst up Med AMN SSSR Leningrad

Title : Antigenic Properties of Influenza Virus Type C Isolated  
in 1954.

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1958, No. 1, 45-46

Abstract : In April-May 1954, (4 months after the end of influenza epidemic type A<sub>1</sub> in Leningrad), in sporadic cases of disease, 8 strains of influenza virus type C were isolated. Antigenic properties of strains A and C proved to be identical, and close to strain C-1233. As distinguished from the latter, the strains isolated in the first and subsequent passages did not agglutinate guinea pig erythrocytes, and the hemagglutination of erythrocytes from white rats and hens occurred equally at room temperature and at 4°. The marked non-specific retardation of

Card 1/2

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MOROZENKO, M.A.; SHUTAYA, S.Z.

Influenza C in children during the period of the influenza A<sub>1</sub> outbreak in Leningrad. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 1-256-65 '58. (MIRA 1632)

1. Iz otdela virusologii (zav. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR i detskoy bol'nitsy imeni Filatova (glavnnyy vrach Z.A. Savelyeva). (LENINGRAD - INFLUENZA)

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.I.; LUZYANINA, T.Ya.; MOROZENKO, M.A.;  
SELIVANOV, A.A.

Virological and serological characteristics of the influenza  
pandemic of 1957. Trudy Len.inst,epid,i mikrobiol. 17:78-92  
'58. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN  
SSSR, Leningrad.  
(LENINGRAD--INFLUENZA--MICROBIOLOGY)

17 (0) V.3  
M. A. Gimmel'farb, Ya.K.

SOV/16-59-9-47/47

17 (0)

AUTHOR: Gimmel'farb, Ya.K.

TITLE: The Ukrainian Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the Etiology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Epidemic Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959.  
Nr 9, pp 155-157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Republican Conference on Epidemic Hepatitis was held in Odessa from 2 - 10 October 1958 and was attended by 380 persons, mainly practising epidemiologists from sanitary-epidemiological stations, representatives of all the Ukrainian institutes of epidemiology and microbiology and some of the medical institutes. In addition, delegates attended from the Institutes of Virology and Infectious Diseases of the AMN, USSR, the Leningradskiy institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad), the Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigienicheskiy meditsinskiy institut (Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Institute, Leningrad), and also the Moscow, Minsk, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Gor'kiy, Chita, Ashkhabad and Khabarovsk Institutes of

Card 1 4

SOV/16-59-3-47/47

The Ukrainian Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the Etiology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Epidemic Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)

Epidemiology and Microbiology and Institutes of Vaccines and Sera. The Conference heard 42 papers, divided among 5 sections. Papers were presented on: the cultivation of the causative agent of endemic hepatitis in developing chick embryos (N.I. Krivaya-Usherenko), in human embryonic hepatic tissue (M.A. Morozerko, Leningrad) and in explanted human embryonic tissue (M.N. Soshnikova and I.A. Karaseva, Tashkent). Ya. K. Gimmel'farb spoke on the complement fixation reaction with non-bacterial adsorbent for the specific diagnosis of Botkin's disease. Verifying observations on this reaction were made by N.B. Proskuryakova and Ye. Fedulova of the Institut infektsionnykh bolezney (Institute of Infectious Diseases) of the AMN, USSR, by I.F. Shevchenko (Kiev), N.M. Karapats (Leningrad), M.D. Aleynik (Gor'kiy), and K.N. Stepanova (Ashkhabad). According to the Odessa Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, this reaction can be used for detecting virus antigen in feces (Ye.V. Lychovskaya) and detecting a rise in the complement fixation antibody titer in patients (R.M.

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SOV/16-59-3-47/47

The Ukrainian Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the Etiology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Epidemic Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)

Seletskaya). N.V. Sergeyev and G.A. Sinayko (Moscow) spoke on the diagnostic value of determining the aldolase activity. K.G. Kapetanaki (Leningrad) spoke on the diagnostic value of determining the proconvertin. Professor V.A. Bashenin (Leningrad), M.L. Yablokova (Moscow) and I.M. Gol'shteyn (Dnepropetrovsk) analysed the epidemiological features of Botkin's disease. V.P. Sokol'skaya (Odessa) and D.Kh. Fomina (Kiyev) spoke on the parenteral means of infection with Botkin's disease. V.A. Bashenin, L.A. Stankevich (Kiyev) and A.P. Levchenko (Poltava) presented papers on the chances of air-droplet transmission of infection. Corresponding Member of the AMN, USSR, Professor N.I. Morozkin and A.P. Sokolovskaya (Kiyev) demonstrated the epidemiological importance of abortive and jaundiceless forms of Botkin's disease. Yu.V. Romashko (Khar'kov) and M.D. Aleykin (Gor'kiy) summarized the successful results of gamma-globulin treatment.

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SOV/16-59-9-47/47

The Ukrainian Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the Etiology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Epidemic Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)

of persons who had been in contact with endemic hepatitis patients. The Conference agreed on the need for a map showing the epidemiological investigation of such patients in the USSR and for a monograph on the etiology and epidemiology of Botkin's disease.

Card 4/4

MOROZENKO, M.A., SELIVANOV, A.A., TARASOV, V.N., LERMONTOV, V.V.

"The reactogenic and immunogenic properties of adenoviruses and haemadsorptive viruses."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of Virus and Rickettsial Origin. Prague, Czech. 23-27 May 1961.

SHARLAY, I.V.; MOROZENKO, M.A.; GRINVAL'D, R.A.

Epidemiological and clinical description of epidemic diseases caused  
by ECHO 7 virus. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.7:57-61 J1 '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (zav. A.T.Kuz'micheva) Leningradskogo  
meditsinskogo pediatriceskogo instituta (dir. Ye.P.Semenova) i  
virusologicheskoy laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy  
meditsiny (zav. otdelom A.A.Smorodintsev).  
(VIRUS DISEASES)

MOROZENKO, M.A.

Role of the parainfluenza viruses in the pathogenesis of diseases  
of the respiratory tract in children. Vop. virus. 7 no. 1:51-59  
Ja-F '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

l. Otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN  
SSSR, Leningrad.  
(RESPIRATORY ORGANDS—DISEASES)  
(INFLUENZA)

KALLINIKOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk; MOROZENKO, M.A.

Role of parainfluenza viruses in the appearance of respiratory diseases in children under 2 years of age. Pediatriia 39 no.4: 29-34 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Detskoy bol'nitsy-raspredelitelya Leningrada (glavnyy vrach O.N. Kallinikova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystviteльnyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.S. Maslov) i otdela virusologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.Ya. Smorodintsev) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)

MICROZENKO, M.A.; BARYSHEVA, A.E.; TIMOFYEVA, G.A.; BYSTRYAKOVA, L.V.;  
KALINNIKOVA, O.N.

Diagnostic value of the complement fixation reaction in viral  
respiratory infections of infants. Acta virol. (Praha)[Eng] 7  
no.6:534-541 '63.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, U.S.S.R. Academy of  
Medical Sciences, and The Leningrad Institute of Pediatrics,  
Leningrad U.S.S.R.

(COMPLEMENT FIXATION TESTS)  
(RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS)  
(INFLUENZA) (MYXOVIRUS INFECTIONS)  
(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS) (ECHO VIRUSES)  
(COXSACKIE VIRUS INFECTIONS)

PETROV, Yu.K.; MOROZENKO, M.A.; SELIVANOV, A.A.

Producing hyperimmune serums for the prevention and treatment  
of some influenza-like diseases. Vop. virus. 8 no.1:117 Ja-F'63.

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR i Leningradskiy  
institut vaktsin i syvorotok.  
(INFLUENZA) (SERUM)

SELIVANOV, A. A.; SMORODINTSEV, A. A.; MOROZENKO, M. A.; MIKUTSKAYA, B. A.; PLESHANOVA, R. A.

"Data on the study of reaction- and immunity-producing properties of attenuated strains of the adenovirus and parainfluenza group."

Part II of paper presented at Symp on Applied Virology, Boca Raton, Fla., 30 Nov-  
2 Dec 64.

Div of Virology, Inst of Experimental Medicine, AMS USSR, Leningrad.

SHARLAY, I.V.; MOROZENKO, M.A.; TAL'VIK, E.I.

Etiology of the anicteric forms of hepatitis in children.  
(MIRA 18:2)  
Sov. med. 28 no.6:38-42 Je '65.

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney u detey (zav.- prof. A.T.  
Kuz'micheva, Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta i otdel virusologii (zav.- prof. A.A. Smorodintsev)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

GRUSHEVOY, V.G.; IVANOV, A.A.; KUREK, N.N.; LIBROVICH, L.S.; MOROZENKO,  
N.K.; NEKHOROSHEV, V.P.; RUSANOV, B.S.; SHABAROV, N.V.; SEMENOVA,  
M.V., red.izd-va; GORDIYENKO, Ye.B., tekhn.red.

[Instructions and conventional symbols for making mineral map  
of the U.S.S.R. on a 1:1000000 scale] Instruktsiya i uslovnye  
oboznacheniia dlja sostavlenija karty poleznykh iskopаемykh  
SSSR mashtaba 1:1000000. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo  
lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1955. 16 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Leningrad, Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut.  
(Mines and mineral resources--Maps)

BOCH, S.G.; GRUSHEVOY, V.G.; DZEVANOVSKIY, Yu.K.; ZORICHEVA, A.I., IVANOV, A.A.; KUREK, N.N.; LIEROVICH, L.S.; MOROZENKO, N.K.; MEEHOROSHEV, V.P.; RUSANOV, B.S.; SPIZHARSKIY, T.N.; SHABAROV, N.V.; SHATALOV, Ye.T., redaktor; DZEVANOVSKIY, Yu.K., redaktor; KRASNIKOV, V.I., redaktor; MIRLIN, G.A., redaktor; RUSANOV, B.S., redaktor; SIEMENOVA, M.V., redaktor; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Instruction for compiling and preparing for publication the state geological map of the U.S.S.R., and the map of the mineral resources of the U.S.S.R. Scale 1:1000000] Instruktsiia po sestavleniiu i podgotovke k izdaniyu gosudarstvennoi geologicheskoi karty SSSR i karty poleznykh iskopaemykh SSSR. Mashtaba 1:1000000. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1955. 52 p., tables of symbols, maps [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.  
(Geology--Maps)

MIREZERENIYE

VOZNESENSKIY, D.V.; AMELANDOV, A.S.; GEYSLER, A.N.; GOLUBYATNIKOV, V.D.; [deceased]; DOMAREV, V.S.; DOMINIKOVSKIY, V.H.; DOVZHIKOV, A.Ye.; ZAYTSEV, I.K.; IVANOV, A.A.; ITSIKSON, M.I.; IZOKH, E.P., KHTAZEV, I.I.; KORZHENEVSKAYA, A.S.; MISHAREV, D.T.; SEMENOV, A.I.; MORO-ZENKO, N.K.; NEFEDOV, Ye.I.; RADCHENKO, G.P.; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.M.; SOLOV'YEV, A.T.; TALDYKIN, S.I.; UNKSOV, V.A.; KHABAKOV, A.V.; TSEKHOMSKIY, A.M.; CHUPILIN, I.I.; SHATALOV, Ye.T., glavnnyy redaktor; KRASNIKOV, V.I., redaktor; MIRLIN, G.A., redaktor; RUSANOV, B.S., redaktor; POTAPOV, V.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Instructions for organization and execution of geological surveys in scales of 1:50,000 and 1:25,000] Instruktsiia po organizatsii i proizvodstvu geologo-s"emuchnykh rabot masshtabov 1:50,000 i 1:25,000. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. 1956. 373 p. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. (Geological surveys)

MOROZENKO, N.K.

Intrusive complexes of initial, early and middle stages. Mat.  
VSEGEI no.22:32-47 '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Rocks, Igneous)

GORETSKAYA, Ye.N.; MORCZENKO, N.K.

Igneous activity and metallogeny in the Paleozoic history  
of the geological development of the southern Gissar Range  
(~~southern~~ Tien Shan). Trudy VSEGEI 73:29-48 '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Gissar Range--Geology, Structural)

GRUSHEVOY, V.G.; DOMAREV, V.S.; ITSIKSON, M.I.; KOFMILITSYN, V.S.;  
MARKOVSKIY, A.P., MOLOZENKO, N.K.; NEKHOROSHEV, V.P.;  
PADALKA, G.L.; SEMENOV, A.I.; SERPUKHOV, V.I.; TATARINOV, P.M.;  
SHATALOV, Ye.T.

Grigorii Sergeevich Labazin, 1898-1963; obituary. Geol..  
rud. mestorozh. 6 no.2:125-126 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210013-4

MOROZENKO, N.K.; SHCHUKIN, S.I.; KOZYURENOK, L.A.

Varzob dike field in the Varzob and Zafirnigan interfluvia in  
the southern Gissar Range (southern Tien Shan). Cap. Mys.  
min. ob-va 93 no.3:280-303 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210013-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210013-4

MOROCCO, Libya.

Military logistic stages at Tripoli, Libya. 2nd. Army HQ, Tripoli, Libya.  
S.M. 1980

1. Intimidation groups infiltrate.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210013-4"

ZON/122-58-12-17/32

AUTHOR: Morozenko, O.V., Candidate of Technical Science

TITLE: Special Features when Tapping Heat-Resisting Materials  
(Osobennosti protsessa narezaniya rez'by metchikami v  
detalyakh iz zharoprochnykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1950, Nr 12, p 40-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Heat resisting materials tend to form a work-hardened and highly reactive layer at the surface being machined, through plastic deformation. This layer seizes easily on other metals and makes tapping operations particularly difficult. The thickness of this hardened layer, and its relative micro-hardness as compared with the main body of the metal, is shown for various heat resisting steels in Table 1. The tap in this case was cutting away a layer of metal 0.016 mm thickness. Fig 1 shows the change of hardness (Vickers micro-hardness) against distance below the surface (microns), when tapping various steels with an 8 x 1.25 tap with hole depth 12 - 17 mm. Evidently, if the thickness of the layer of metal being cut by the tap is sufficiently great, cutting can take place below the zone of plastically deformed and hardened metal. The deformed metal at the surface shows complete

Card 1/3

SOV/122-58-12-17/32

**Special Features when Tapping Heat Resisting Materials**

grain destruction and its hardness is up to 100% greater than that of the base metal. The deformed metal seizes and builds up on the tap, building up to a certain thickness and then breaking away. Cyanide hardened taps show best wear resistance. A mixture of sulphide cutting oils (80%) and oleinic acid (20%) or carbon-tetrachloride (20%) have proved the best lubricating and cooling media. "Chequer-board" distribution of the teeth of the tap permits a deeper cut (i.e. below the hardened layer) without increasing the overall contact area. This tooth pattern should be adopted for both cutting and sizing taps, or parts of the tap, for 'through' holes - but it is impracticable for cutting taps for blind holes on account of the limited length of cut. Optimum angles for tooth profiles are suggested, and recommendations for dimensions for core, clearance channels and so forth.

Card 2/3

SOV/122-58-12-17/32

**Special Features when Tapping Heat-Resisting Materials**

Table 2 shows tapping speed (metres/min) and average number of holes tapped for the same heat resisting steels given in Table 1, tapped with 8 mm diam x 1.25 mm pitch taps to depth of 12 mm.

There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

PLACE I BOOK EXPLANATION

807/42-62

Academicheskii SSSR. Komissariata po tekhnologii metalloobrabotki  
Osnovnye napravleniya spetsiial'noi (traktovoi) i zhelezoprostoychivayushchih  
metallov AM SSSR. 1960. 232 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Publishing Agency: Akademicheskii SSSR. Naukova i tekhnicheskaya literatura.  
Editor: V.I. Dzhubanov. Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Kotov.

Purpose: This collection of papers is intended to summarize current information  
on the treatment of heat-resistant alloys with a view toward coordination fur-  
ther research.

Content: The book is a collection of papers presented at the Conference on Heat-  
Resistant Alloys, held 21 December 1957, by the Commission on Metallurgy and  
Metallurgical Technology of the Institute of Machine Management AM SSSR (Institute of  
Machine Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR). The thirty papers in the  
collection deal with the casting, pressure working, rolling, and cutting of  
heat-resistant alloys. No personnel lists are provided. References accompany  
several of the articles.

Characteristics: Machinability of Stainless Steels in Turning, Milling,  
and Boring

214

Morozov, O.I. Processing of Parts Made of Heat-Resistant Materials

222

Antropov, V.P.

Golubev, S.M. Some Problems of the Machinability of Heat-Resistant

226

Metals

AVAILABILITY: Library or conference

Chart 6/6

4/26/80  
VTP/MLP

MOROZENKO, S.

Specialized farm for 400,000 ducks. Sil'.bud. 12 no.3:4-5  
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Predsedatel' soveta mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'skoy organizatsii  
Letichevskogo rayona Khmel'nitskoy oblasti.  
(Poultry houses and equipment)

MOROZENKO, S. N.

NEBILITSKIY, F.I.; MOROZENKO, S.N., inzhener, retsentent.

[Simplyfying laborious work processes; experience of innovator  
lathe operator N.A. Tkachenko] Rationalizatsiya trudosmeshkikh  
processov: opty tokaria-novatora N.A. Tkachenko. Kiev, Gos.  
nauchno-tekn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry [Ukr.  
otd-nie] 1953. 18 p. (MLRA 7:7)  
(Turning)

KHRISTICH, Zakhar Dem'yanovich; MOROZENKO, Semen Nikitovich; RCDIN, P.R.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GAVRILOV, V.D., inzh., red.;  
QVISHCHENKO, N.P., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Sharpening of metal-cutting tools; manual for grinders] Zatochka  
rezhushchego instrumenta; uchebnoe posobie dlia rabochikh-zatochni-  
kov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960.  
(MIRA 13:12)  
169 p.

(Metal-cutting tools)

MOROZENKO, Semen Nikitovich; ROMANOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent;  
NIKIFOROVA, R.A., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Pocket manual for lathe operators] Karmannyi spravochnik  
tokaria. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 255 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Turning)

MOROZENKO, V.B., inzh.

Device for mounting reinforced concrete attachments. Avtom., telem.  
i sviaz' 2 no. 7:22 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Korostenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Yugo-Zapadnoy  
dorogi.  
(Railroads--Communication systems--Equipment and supplies)

MOROZENKO, V.B., inzh.

Device for linking a signal stand and a block system with a polar  
line network. Avtom. telem.i sviaz' 6 no.2:42 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)  
1. Korostenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Yugo-Zapadnoy  
dorogi.  
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

MOROZENKO, V.N.

Lapping small-diameter deep holes. Stan. i instr. 34 no.9:24-25  
S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MOROZENKO, V.N., inzh.

High-speed lapping of holes in steel parts. Mashinostroenie  
no. 2819-21 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

AUTHORS: Fedorenko, V.G., Kuznichenko, A.N., Prikhod'ko, A.I..  
Brisenko, V.K., Morozenco, V.Ya. (Engineers)

TITLE: Production Flow Lines for Bushings and Bracket Insulators  
(Potochnyye linii proizvodstva proknochnykh i opornykh izolyatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 4, pp 12-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Flow lines for bushing and bracket insulator production have been installed at a number of insulator works but they do not cover the whole process of manufacture and usually terminate at the turning process. The production lines described in this article use belt conveyors along which the various machines and ovens are located; the lines are illustrated in Fig 1. The raw material is delivered on a conveyor, it is then extruded and the parts are cut to length and immediately turned on lathes. They are then conveyed to the drying ovens. The dried insulators are inspected for cracks and moisture content. The glazing procedures are somewhat different for insulators and bushings but both operations are served by the conveyor belt. A photograph of the production lines is given in Fig 2 and the bushing glazing section is shown in Fig 3.

Card 1/2

SOV/110-59-4..4/22  
Production Flow Lines for Bushings and Bracket Insulators

Available conveyor type ovens are only suitable for drying times of the order of 4 hours and are, therefore, not suitable for high voltage insulators that require 24 hours drying time. It was, therefore, decided to construct three such conveyors in series to form a single unit. The modifications that were required to the ovens are described. Steam injection was used to retard the initial rate of the drying. Hitherto, some types of insulators have been turned in two operations which have now been combined into one. The procedure is illustrated Card 2/2 diagrammatically in Fig 4 and is explained. There are 4 figures; no references.

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1958

MOROZENIKU, U.S.A.

AUTHORS: Fedorenko, V.O., Kurnichenko, S.V./110-59-8/22

Bilashenko, V.K., and Morozenko, A.N., Prichod'ko, A.I.

TITLE: Mechanised Flow Lines for the Preparation of Telephone

Phenolic, Vostnik elektroprorableniya, 1959, N° 9, pp 26-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The usual methods of manufacturing small telephone and other insulators involve the use of gypsum moulds and are very laborious. The first step in mechanisation is to use metal moulds, which were first introduced in the Todorovsky Works in 1957. A semi-automatic machine

machine is now in use with tableaux consisting of two moulds. The machine and moulds are operated by compressed air at a pressure of 4 atm. The machine has two conveyors which rotate first in one direction, then in the other, and then a thread in the insulation. The other part of the conveyor rotates in one direction only. This allows the clay to move backwards and forwards as well as sideways. This semi-automatic moulding machine can produce up to 4000 structures a shift. In addition to this machine there is a pneumatic machine operated from the side of the same surface. Once clay is removed from the moulding and trimming machine it is immediately returned to the vacuum press on the return half of the

conveyor belt. Thus the scrap pieces are always quickly used and do not have time to become dry or dirty. The India-type conveyor drivers are belts which are used to dry the insulation. The insulation is dried on a semi-automatic roundabout machine illustrated in Fig. 2; the principles of operation are briefly described. As will be seen from the general illustration of the plant given in Fig. 1, all the work is handled on conveyor. The introduction of mechanisation has cut production time by two days and only a third of the former number of workers is required. Immediate re-moulding of scrap clay without re-modelling has cut consumption by a factor of 1.2. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/2  
GND  
2/2

FEDORENKO, V.G., inzh.; KUZNICHENKO, A.N., inzh.; PRIKHOD'KO, A.I., inzh.  
BRISENKO, V.K., inzh.; MOROZENKO, V.Ya., inzh.

Continuous line for the production of porcelaine used in electric  
equipment. Vest.elektron. 31 no.1:58-59 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Assembly-line methods) (Porcelain)

GURVICH, I.I.; MOROZENKO, Yu.P.

Theory of the converters of seismic recording. Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.4:128-136 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.  
(Seismometry)

MOROZENKOV, M. A.

"Antigenic and biological characteristics of the strains  
of type C grippa virus isolated in Leningrad."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists  
and Infectionists, 1959.

(N) L 10937-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EIC(F)/EPF(r)-2/EIG(m)/I-2

ACC. NR.: AP6002515 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0020/0020

DS/JD/WW

INVENTOR: Bychkovskiy, S. K.; Morozenkov, Yu. M.

47  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for continuous removal of condensate. Class 13, No. 176593 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Power Sources (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 20

TOPIC TAGS: fuel cell, oxygen hydrogen fuel cell, cell condensate, condensate removal

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a device for continuous removal of the condensate, e.g., water from the condensate collector of a fuel cell of the oxygen-hydrogen type, in the presence of excess gas pressure but without gas leak. The device consists of a microporous, liquid-absorbant diaphragm built hermetically into the collector. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [MS]

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 4172

6C  
Card 1/1

UDC: 621.186.6  
621.3.035.35

69 821

SOV/169-59-2-1693

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 2, p 106 (USSR)  
3.5000

AUTHOR: Krasil'shchikov, L.B., Morezenskiy, A.A.

TITLE: Measuring the Spectral Intensity of Light Scattered by Cloud Particles

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. oblakov, osadkov i grozovogo elektrichestva. Leningrad.  
Gidrometeoizdat, 1957, pp 140 - 141

ABSTRACT: A method for determining the attenuation index of light in a cloud by measuring the spectral intensity of two cloud columns of different length is proposed. A two-channel electronic circuit, in which two photoresistors control the frequency of two multivibrators, is applied for measuring the relation of two brightnesses. The process of measuring the relation of two light beams brought about by their equalization by means of a graduated diaphragm.

L.B. Krasil'shchikov

Card 1/1

VERHOVTSOV, E.V.; KHAN, B.Kh.; GUS'KOV, K.M.; GUSCHIN, Y.P.; MOROZENSKIY.

A.I.

Deoxidation and alloying of steel by solid ferroalloys in ladles.  
Bul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. no. 1:12-16 '57. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Steel--Metallurgy)

ACC NR: AR6021762

SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/66/000/003/V004/V004

AUTHOR: Lamanov, V. B.; Morozenskiy, A. L.

TITLE: Stabilizing the brilliance of the electron-beam tubes used as pulsed light sources

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Aus. 3/721

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vyp. 22., L., Nedra, 1965, 74-80

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam ~~tube~~, flash lamp, light source, electron tube

ABSTRACT: As the temporary stabilization of the average brilliance of tube flashes is inadequate in most cases, a new system of brilliance stabilization based on the average amplitude of anode-current pulses is suggested. Such a system (a) alleviates the necessity of close stabilization of heater current and cathode potential, and (b) alleviates the requirements of stability of the starting-pulse amplitude and duration. A principal circuit of the stabilizing system is shown, and its operation is outlined. This stabilization system somewhat reaves the light-flash dispersion, which is due to control-voltage fluctuation. The energy resolution of thusly stabilized tube is under 1%. The brilliance stabilization is impossible if the high anode voltage varies, which is a shortcoming of the above system. Nevertheless, the system permits substantial improvement of stability of light pulses; this permits using the electron-beam tube in some modes, specifically, in measuring the stability and intrinsic energy resolution of multipliers. A. F. [Translation of abstract]

Core 1/1

P. 1 of 19

UDC: 621.38:62(general)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041866

S/0133/64/000/007/0599/0604

AUTHOR: Voinov, S. G., Kosoy, L. F., Morozenskiy, A. I., Savel'yev, D. F.,  
Shalimov, A. G., Kalinnikov, Ye. S., Shatunow, S. F., Kireyev, B. A., Okhapkin, S. I.  
Davydova, L. N., Izmanova, T. A.

TITLE: Refining of 100-ton open-hearth melts by liquid synthetic slag in the ladle

SOURCE: Stal', no. 7, 1964, 599-604

TOPIC TAGS: steel manufacture, ore refining, alloy steel, carbon steel, open hearth  
melt refining, ladle refining, synthetic slag, liquid synthetic slag

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a technique for the ladle treatment of 100-ton open-hearth melts by means of synthetic liquid slag under industrial conditions which make it possible to produce high-quality alloy and carbon steel, including ball-bearing steel, equal to electric steel in terms of the content of non-metallic admixtures, mechanical properties (along and across the fiber) and other criteria. Experiments were conducted by TsNIIChM with 60 melts from two 100-ton basic open-hearth furnaces operating with a hard charge by the scrap method and heated by mazut with steam sprinkling at a temperature of 200-300C and a pressure of 10-12 atmospheres. The synthetic slag was smelted in a redesigned 18-ton arc-type electric furnace (DST-12) with a special carbon vat lining.

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR. A14041866

The slag was obtained by melting together industrial alumina and lumpy annealed lime. The electric power consumption required to smelt one ton of the synthetic slag was 1,495 kilowatt-hours, corresponding to an additional expenditure of electric power of 56.8 kilowatt-hour/ton of steel. Before releasing the melt into the ladle, the liquid synthetic slag was poured off in the amount of 3-4% of the weight of the metal (the mean consumption of slag per ton of steel was 3.7%), after which, with as little delay as possible, the melt was released into the same ladle. Meanwhile, the oxidized furnace slag was removed from the metal in the spout of the open-hearth furnace by means of a special device described and illustrated schematically in the text. The mean temperature of the liquid synthetic slag in the furnace before slagging was 1,670-1,640C. Before the refinement of the steel the slag contained 40-41% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 54-56% CaO, 1.5-2.0% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 1-3% MgO and 0.2-0.4% FeO. In the industrial tests that were carried out, steels 30KhGSA, 40KhNMA, 40KhFA, 50KhFA, U7-8A and ShKh15 were smelted in 100-ton furnaces and teemed. The metal was held in the ladle 8-15 minutes before pouring. In order to provide a proper comparison of the test metal with conventional metal, 32 melts were made according to the conventional technology in 100-ton, 40-ton open-hearth and 18-ton arc furnaces. The tests indicated that the refining of large open-hearth melts in the ladle by liquid synthetic slag involves no difficulties. The normal smelting procedure according to the new

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technology provided a metal of the prescribed chemical composition. A high degree of desulfuration was achieved. The sulfur content in the metal so refined was reduced from 0.030-0.040 to 0.006-0.012%. Open-hearth ball-bearing steel ShKh15 refined by synthetic slag had a higher degree of purity with respect to non-metallic admixtures than the electric steel of Plant No. 1 and of other metallurgical plants. The quality of the open-hearth structural alloy and instrument-carbon steels, refined by the synthetic slag, was equal to that of electric steel, and was even superior to it in terms of plasticity and resiliency across the fiber. Experiments in the preparation of the synthetic slag in an arc-type electric furnace for the processing 10-ton open-hearth melts indicated that in order to obtain 1 ton of the liquid slag 1500 kw-hours of electric power is sufficient with a specific transformer power of 0.3 kva per ton of hourly productivity of a slag-smelting furnace. The production of high-quality open-hearth steel in 100-ton furnaces by the new method cost reduction in comparison with conventional electric smelting of 100-ton open-hearth melts by means of liquid synthetic slag putting this method into operation in the open-hearth shops of plants having furnaces of 100- to 200-ton capacity. "A. M. S. Motveychuk, Ye. N. Vasil'yev, A. S. Mikhaylov, I. F. K. S. Obokmov, Yu. N. Gorbunov, V. G. Kuklev, N. I. took part in the work." Orig. art. has 4 figures and 4 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4 1366

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

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SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card

4/4

VOINOV, S.G.; KOSOV, L.F.; MOROZENSKIY, A.I.; SAVEL'YEV, D.F.; SHATIMOV, A.G.;  
KALINNIKOV, Ye.S.; SHATUNCY, S.F.; KIREYEV, B.A.; OKHAPKIN, S.I.;  
DAVYDOVA, L.N.; IZMANOVA, T.A.

Refining a 100-ton open-hearth heat with a liquid synthetic slag  
in the ladle. Stal' 24 no.7:599-604 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

M. ROZENSKIY, L. I.

Work of the three phase ferro-silicon furnace  
Leningrad, Glav. red. lit-ry po chernoi metallurgii, 1936. (Mic 53-478)  
Collation of the original as determined from the film: 110 p.

Micofilm TS-10

Morozenskiy, L. I.

137-1958-2-2489

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958 No 2 p 45 (USSR)

AUTHORS Morozenskiy L. I. Zitel', O. D. Granat, I. Ya

TITLE Phenomena Discovered With Radioactive Tracers During a Study  
of the Solidification Process in Steel Ingots (Yavleniya obnaru-  
zhennyye metodom radioaktivnykh indikatorov pri issledovanii  
zatverdevaniya stal'nykh slitkov)

PERIODICAL V sb Fiz.-khim. osnovy proizv-dsta stal' Moscow AN SSSR.  
1957, pp 765-780 Diskus pp 781-791

ABSTRACT A study was made of the phenomenon of the displacement of  
metal during solidification of an ingot and of what causes it. Ex-  
periments were conducted on ingots with a large N/D value with  
the aid of the radioactive isotopes  $S^{35}$ ,  $P^{32}$  and  $W^{185}$ , which  
had first been dissolved in molten metal and then were poured into  
either the upper or the lower part of the ingot. The distribution  
of the isotope was determined by autoradiography of longitudinal  
templets of the ingots under study. The steel used in the experi-  
ments was 30KhNZA which had been cast into vertical ingots  
measuring 270x270x2500 mm and steel 45 in ingots 250x250x  
Card 1/3 4000 mm, which were cast in an inclined mold. It became evident

137-1958-1-2489

Phenomena Discovered With Radioactive Tracers cont'

that the tracers were not evenly distributed throughout the ingots that instead they formed alternating bands which were parallel to the crystallization front. On a sulfur print these bands did not show up. The dispersion of the tracers occurred only in a downward direction and at great speeds, which reached 20 m/min. These phenomena resulted neither from an isotope exchange nor from convection currents but were attributed to a shrinkage of the metal at the moment it crystallizes. According to this hypothesis the currents in the molten metal caused by the shrinkage develop most fully only at those sections of the crystallization front at which the vertical component of the hydrostatic pressure of the metal on the sides is either an upward one or equals zero. The greater the coefficient of shrinkage, the N/D ratio, and the crystallization rate, the greater will be the speed of the flow. The motion exhibited by the metal was linked to the structure of the ingot which was characterized by the fact that the orientation of the secondary axes of the dendrites in the half-section adjoining the upper face of the inclined ingot coincided with the direction of the currents notwithstanding the orientation of the primary axes. Moreover, in the inclined ingot the macrostructure was asymmetrical, this also was accounted for by the action of the currents in the ingot metal which were moving

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137-1958-2-2489

Phenomena Discovered With Radioactive Tracers (cont.)

at different speeds along the top and bottom faces of the ingot. The currents in the metal, which descend near the crystallization front, could be one of the causes of the extra-axial chemical heterogeneity (the "branches") which develop. The foregoing hypothesis tends to support the position which holds that as the angle of taper of ingots which broaden upward increases, the "branches" show up less sharply, for this corresponds to the reduced flow of metal along the crystallization front.

V.N.

1. Steel-Solidification    2. Steel-Displacement Theory

Card 3/3

137-58-6-11845

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, No. 6, p. 70, USSR.

AUTHORS Morozenskiy, L.I., Granat, I.Ya., Tochinskii, A.S.

TITLE Continuous Casting of Steel (Nepreryvnaia razlivka stali)

PERIODICAL Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernov metalurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 95-101

ABSTRACT Three methods of continuous casting of steel are examined. One is characterized by the fact that the level of the metal in the crystallizer (K) changes periodically as the result of periodic changes in the rate of withdrawal of the billet (B), or the rate at which the metal is poured. This principle is employed in an experimental pilot plant with inclined K for pouring B measuring 250x250 mm. Over 8000 tons of B have been cast on this equipment. The casting rate is ~400 kg/min. The yield of passable cast B is 92-95% of the weight of the molten steel, and the yield of passable rolled product is 86-90% of the weight of the cast B. The second method is characterized by the fact that after filling the K with metal to the given level, the flow of metal is cut off and the stage of B coming into being is held in the K for a firm rim to form. Then the K is opened, and the B

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## Continuous Casting of Steel

is lowered so that its upper portion serves as a floor for the next tiling. The K halves are closed, and the next load of metal is poured. Multiple repetition of this cycle builds up the B step by step. In practice, casting is done in two K, metal being poured into one while the other is held. B of 270x270 cross section are cast in an experimental vertical pilot plant with two K built on the foregoing principle. Over 12,000 t of B have been thus cast. The yield of good cast B is 96-92% of the weight of the molten steel, and the yield of good rolled product is 88-92% of the weight of the cast B. The third method, continuous multisection bottom pouring, is designed to cast B of small cross section from large capacity ladles. The metal is poured from above into one of the parallel sections of the K, the others receive it by siphon from the first through channels connecting the sections. An experimental 5-section plant for casting B of 115x115 mm at 25-30 t/hr has been built on this principle.

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<sup>3</sup> In this article, I will use the term ‘‘colonial’’ to refer to the period of British rule in India.

Card 2:2

SOV/137-58-a-18689

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metalurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zigel', O.D., Morozenskiy, L.I., Granat, I.Ya.

TITLE: Factors Governing the Appearance of Extra-axial Chemical Inhomogeneity in Steel Ingots (Faktory, opredelyayushchiye razvitiye v stal'nykh slitkakh vneosevoy khimicheskoy neodnorodnosti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Staleplavil'n proiz-vo. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 75-88

ABSTRACT: A study of the process of ingot formation was first conducted with billets of high height-to-cross-section ratio produced by continuous casting of steel.  $P^{32}$ ,  $W^{185}$ , and  $S^{35}$  were introduced into the metal in the tundish. Macroscopic radiography of templets showed the isotopes to be in layers parallel to the plane of crystallization of the metal, the dissemination thereof into the ingot proceeding downwards at a rate of 10 m/min under the conditions of the experiment. This distribution of the isotope reveals the cause of its dissemination into the ingot to be primarily transfer by streams of liquid metal, the movement of which is induced, in the crystallization of an ingot

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SOV/137-58-9-18689

Factors Governing the Appearance of Extra-axial Chemical (cont.)

of killed steel, primarily by shrinkage upon transition from the liquid to the solid state. Metal containing W<sup>185</sup> was added to in sand molds of various shapes after they had been filled. It was found that the radioactive tracer enters the casting in flows of metal along the front of crystallization at a rate considerably greater than the rate of motion of the metal in the rest of the liquid mass. The direction of displacement of the metal in the casting is not determined either by the temperature distribution in the casting or by the temperature of the metal in the incoming flow. The angle to the horizontal of segments of the front of crystallization has a significant effect upon the formation of longitudinal flows along the front. The influence of displacements of metal along the front of crystallization upon the degree of extra-axial chemical inhomogeneity was verified by loam casting of a 1.5-t ingot the sides of which had tapers of 30, 20, 5, and 0%. The appearance of "whiskers" adjacent to the vertical edge was noticeably more intensive than near the edges with 30% taper. The intensity of the metal flows along the front of crystallization depends upon the rate of solidification. Zonal inhomogeneity may occur only where the rate of crystallization is capable of giving rise to an intensified flow of metal along the front, and the formation of a region where 2 phases exist simultaneously. This explains the formation of pronounced inhomogeneities in the hot top of an ingot and the absence

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SOV/137-58-9-18689

Factors Governing the Appearance of Extra-axial Chemical (cont.)

- thereof toward the bottom. The differences in the chemical composition of the steel affect the intensity of "whisker" development because they result in different degrees of shrinkage of the metal.

L.K.

1. Steel--Processing
2. Steel--Crystallization
3. Steel--Structural analysis
4. Radioisotopes--Diffusion
5. Steel--Radiographic analysis

Card 3/3

AM/103-2-12-6,4/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 15, pp. 223 - 224  
(USSR)

AUTHORS: Zigel', O.P., Morozenskiy, L.I., Granat, I.Ya.

TITLE: Factors Determining the Development of Non-Axial Chemical and Structural Heterogeneity in Steel Bars and Castings

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Zatverdevaniye metallov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, pp 330 - 351

ABSTRACT. In order to elucidate the causes of the development of non-axial heterogeneity tests were carried out with steel bars of continuous casting with a cross-section of 250 × 250 and 270 × 270 mm, which were cast in vertical and inclined position (at an angle of 30° with respect to the horizon), and with steel castings of various configuration produced in sand mold. During the crystallization period of the bars and castings, steel containing the radioactive isotopes  $P^{32}$ ,  $W^{187}$  or  $S^{35}$  was added. The radiograms obtained permitted to determine the parts of diffusion within the bulk of the casting, of this steel which compensated the solidification shrinkage. It was found out that the steel supplied formed flows near the crystallization front, which almost did not reach the central zone of the liquid metal. The most

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Factors Determining the Development of Non-Axial Chemical and Structural Heterogeneity  
in Steel Bars and Castings

NY/103-100-10

intensive flows occurred near those sections of the crystallization front where the hydrostatic pressure is directed upwards or equal to zero. Near the top sections located horizontally above the liquid metal, e.g. In the bottom part of the bar, the flows were developed weakly or did not appear at all; here the supply takes place mainly at the expense of the above-located layer of metal. The flow intensity near the inclined sections may have a number of intermediate values, depending on the angle and direction of inclination. For instance the flow intensity is greater in bars growing wider at the bottom than in bars with vertical walls, and smaller in bars growing more slanting the walls are. Also the extension of the crystallization front along the direction of the metal supply with the usual data on the location of potential flows are the cause of the appearance of "whiskers". Another necessary condition for the formation of whiskers is the existence of a zone of solidification with a low melting point, i.e., the "softening zone".

30V/123-59-15-60472

Factors Determining the Development of Non-Axial Chemical and Structural Heterogeneity  
in Steel Bars and Castings

At too low cooling rates "whiskers" might not form either, in spite of the presence of a developed zone of solid-liquid metal, since in this case the flow intensity is considerably reduced. Effects of the flows on the character of the structure were also discovered. In bars of continuous casting, crystallized in an inclined position at an angle of 30° relative to the horizon, at the upper face, where the flows develop most strongly, longer columnar crystals were formed than at the lower face, in consequence of the heating effect of the flows. In the zone of increased development of flows the direction of the dendritic axes of the second order coincides with the direction of the flows and does not depend on the direction of the axis of the first order. 10 figures.

O.S.M.

Card 3/3

**AUTHOR:** Gulyayev, B.B.  
**TITLE:** Conference on Crystallisation of Metal (Soveshchaniye po Kristallizatsii Metallov)  
**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1956, Nr. 4, pp. 152-155 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** This conference was held at the Institut mashinovedyia AM RSDR (Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Ac. USSR) on June 28-30, 1955. About 400 People participated and the participants included specialists in fields of foundry metallurgy, crystallography, physics, welding, heat treatment, chemistry, mathematical physics and other related subjects. In addition to Soviet Participants, foreign specialists included Professors D. Czakl (West Germany) and F. Chornomir (Czechoslovakia). This conference on crystallography of metals is the fourth conference relative to the general problem of the theory of foundry processes. Crystallization of Steel and Alloy with Special Properties.

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V.I. Dzhelatyan - Some papers were read.

V.I. Dzhelatyan, V.L. Slobodkin, K.P. Rukhadze, Reducing Non-uniformities in Melt - Certain Methods of Reducing Non-uniformities in Large Castings (up to 100 t) and of Bimetallic Steels. V.K. Kostylev, A.B. Nizulin, and V.V. Bilobed - Influence of Internal Crystallization on the Structure and Properties of Steel Castings.

M.I. Gavrilov and G. Chocholova - On the Crystal Structure of Steel Castings. A.I. Zvezkov - Crystallization of Contaminants in Cast Irons, and Influence of it on the Properties of Steel Castings. M.I. Gavrilov and U.N. Zvezkov - Influence of Movement of the Metal on the Liquid-Cast on the Crystallization of Steel Castings. A.A. Novikov and B.S. Gujaryev - Crystallization and Mechanical Properties of Steels at Elevated Temperature.

Iosifovich Gavrilov - Newark - Influence of Inclusion of Inclusions on the Detonation of the Crust and the Speed of Solidification of Ingots. G.P. Ivanov - Chemical Structure and Deformation of Ingots.

G. Chocholova and F.I. Yudina - Influence of Crystallization on the Structure of Steel Castings. T.G. Grusin and F.I. Yudina - Influence of the Structure of Steel and the Influence on it of the Temperature of Pouring.

Manufacture of crystallization of Castings made of alloys with special properties and of austenitic steels. I. Gavrilov - Influence of Porosity.

A.Z. Stoyanov - Influence of Inclusion on the Structure and Properties of High-Alloyed Steels. V.P. Litsinskikh, P.V. Aksentyuk, N. V. Ladek, and N.M. Rodina - Occurrence of Non-uniform Crystallization at Temperature above During Casting of Steel and How to Prevent It.

All above, A.Z. Stoyanov conducted the process of crystallization of Cast Blades Made of Refractory Alloys. A.Z. Stoyanov combined the process of

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MOROZENSKIY, L.I.; MITENEV, G.A.; KRUTIKOV, V.K.

Longitudinal hot cracks in continuously cast slabs, Stal'  
25 no.4(312-317) Ap '65. (MIRA 18-11)

ZHURAVLEV, P.Ya.; EFROS, D.I.; KUTENKO, Yu.V.; POKROVSKIY, V.A.; GRANAT, I.Ya.; MOROZENSKIY, L.I.; GORSKIY, V.B.

Influence of vacuum treatment and the conditions of steel deoxidation on the formation of surface defects in continuous ingots. Stal' 25 no.10:891-894 O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.

MOROZENSKIY, L.M.; GRANOVSAYA, R.Ya.

Processing of dried squash and cauliflower. Kons. i ov. proc.  
13 no.6:26-29 Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i  
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Squash--Drying) (Califlower--Drying)